

Maryland, was born in Talbot County. Dr. Kelly is preparing an account of her life and work. Her book of manuscript and drawings is at Albany, having been donated by her to the State Museum about thirty years ago. A list of the species she collected, comprising fourteen that were new, was published by Dr. Peck in his 44th annual report.

A day and night were spent at the home of Dr. Kelly in Baltimore, where Mr. L. C. C. Krieger, a botanical artist of great ability, is busily engaged in preparing illustrations of the fleshy fungi.

W. A. MURRILL.

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### THREE NEW FUNGI FROM PORTO RICO

The following fungi were collected by me in Porto Rico in 1913, 1914, and 1915, and were given to Mr. Lamkey to study. The descriptions and names were supplied by him.

**Microstroma ingaicola** Lamkey, sp. nov. Basidia clavate, 16-29  $\mu$  long, emerging through stomata in a crowded head; sterigmata minute; spores 4-8, hyaline 2-3 by 6-8  $\mu$ .

Producing witches' broom on *Inga laurina*. Mayaguez, Jan. 1914. No. 6711. The witches-brooms produced were large and numerous and quite as conspicuous as the brooms usually present on the hackberry in the states.

**Microstroma pithecolobii** Lamkey, sp. nov. Basidia clavate, 20-24  $\mu$  long, emerging through stomata in a crowded head; sterigmata minute; spores usually 8, hyaline, 2 by 8-10  $\mu$ .

Producing white hypophyllous spots on *Pithecolobium saman*. Mayaguez, Dec. 1913. No. 6734. The spots on the lower sides of the leaves were of the appearance of a *Ramularia*. The host was recently imported into Porto Rico and all of the planting was heavily infected though the fungus was not found on any of the other species of *Pithecolobium* so common on the island.

**Peronoplasmopara portoricensis** Lamkey, sp. nov. Conidiophores emerging through stomata, singly or in twos or threes, 80-300 by 5½-11  $\mu$ , pseudo-monopodially 3-5 branched, ultimate branches tapering and 9-18  $\mu$  long; conidia ellipsoid, hyaline, 14-24 by 16½-28  $\mu$ . Oöspores not present.

Forming irregular downy hypophyllous spots on *Melia azedarach*. Guanica, 1914. No. 6852. Florida Adentro No. 7687, 1915. This downy mildew was first collected in very scant quantity, on only a few small leaves near Guanica. The second collection, however, from a distant point on the island was ample, nearly all of the leaves of the tree being mildewed. The fungus is of especial interest since but few of the downy mildews grow on trees.

F. L. STEVENS.

#### AN EARLY AMERICAN RECORD OF MUSHROOM POISONING

There is an early record of mushroom poisoning in the old graveyard at Piscataway, near New Brunswick, New Jersey, which has not, so far as the writer is aware, been brought to the attention of mycologists interested in this matter. The record is in the form of an inscription on a tombstone and reads, as follows:

SPATATERS . VNDER .  
 NEATH . THIS . TOMB .  
 LIES . 2 . BOYES . THAT .  
 LAY . IN . ONE . WOMB .  
 THE . ELDEST . WAS . FVLL .  
 13 . YEARS . OLD . THE . YON .  
 GEST . WAS . V . TWICE .  
 TOLD . BY . EATING .  
 MVSHROOMS . FOR .  
 FOOD . RARE . IN . 1 . DAY .  
 TIME . THEY . POYSEONED .  
 WERE . RICHARD . HOOP<sup>AR</sup> .  
 AND . CHARES . HOOPAR .  
 DESESED . AVGVST . ANNO .  
 DOM. 1695

The stone is a flat sandstone slab, about two and one-half by five feet in size. It is now badly weathered and promises to be-